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Tutbury Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

for the Year 1958



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for the Year 1958

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

CHARLES FLEMING, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(Who is also M.O.H. Rugeley Urban District and Assistant
County M.O.H., Staffordshire).

Public Health Inspector

R. BRUNNING, M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.E.J.B.

Assistant Public Health Inspector

S. A. GAMBLE

Pupil Public Health Inspector

M. J. JOHNSON

Clerk

MRS. Y. SIMPSON

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,708
Registrar General's estimate of Resident population							
Mid 1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,900
Number of inhabited houses end of 1957 according to							
Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,157
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£187,123
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£761

To the Chairman and Members of
the Tutbury Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1958.

The Vital Statistics for the year show that the District continues a healthy expansion. The Death Rate remains below the national Rate and the Birth Rate has again increased slightly and to a greater degree than the national Rate. The Rates for Stillbirths and Infant Mortality show a considerable fall and are below the national Rates, but it must be remembered that the actual numerical differences between 1958 and 1957 are only one less infant death and one more Stillbirth, respectively.

Of the 159 deaths registered, 107 were of persons aged 65 or over and of these, 90 (56.6%) were aged 70 or over. In 1948 205 deaths were registered, of which 127 were of persons aged 65 or over, 103 (50.7%) of these being aged 70 or over at death.

This increase in survival, with the increase in births, makes an increasing demand on housing in the district. I feel that the time has come when tenants of under-occupied Council houses should be offered exchanges into smaller houses or bungalows and that this should be an important consideration when bungalows are allocated, to alleviate overcrowding elsewhere. While this might occasion some slight hardship or distress in individual cases, the benefit to the community as a whole should outweigh such considerations.

"Hard cases make bad law" is a classic legal maxim, and I suggest that "under-occupation builds unnecessary Council houses" should become a maxim in Local Government.

Of the estimated 15,900 population in the District, approximately 1,800 are aged 65 or over. As 20% of the houses in the district are owned by the Council, it would appear that approximately 85 houses or bungalows may be needed for accommodating persons in this age group. At present this Council has 18 bungalows built and a further 22 planned.

Scarlet Fever was slightly more common than in recent years. but Measles and Whooping Cough both showed a further fall. In the latter case it is hoped that this is a result of the immunisation campaign and that soon Whooping Cough will be as rare as Diphtheria, of which the last case notified was in 1945.

During the year action was taken under the National Assistance Acts 1948 and 1951 in one instance only, when summary procedure was necessary and a "three-weeks order" was obtained. No further action was necessary and up to the time of writing the old lady concerned has shown no desire to leave her present accommodation.

By arrangement with the Director of the Unit, the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit based on Stoke-on-Trent visited Tutbury in June. While the response was poor (only 139 males and 197 females attended), it is gratifying to record that no active case of Tuberculosis was discovered.

The continued growth of population in the District has meant a continued increase in the volume of work to be carried out by the Department. The staff have continued to deal with all demands made on them efficiently and economically, and are to be complimented on their excellent service to the Council and the public.

For the co-operation and help I have received from Members of the Council, the Council's officers and the staff of the Health Department, I offer my sincere thanks.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES FLEMING,
Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

				1958			1957		
				Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
LIVE BIRTHS									
Legitimate	...	...		281	142	139	257	142	115
Illegitimate	...	...		6	4	2	9	4	5
Total	...	...	...	287	146	141	266	146	120
STILL BIRTHS									
Legitimate	...	...		5	2	3	4	1	3
Illegitimate	...	...		—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	5	2	3	4	1	3
TOTAL BIRTHS (LIVE AND STILL)									
Legitimate	...	...		286	144	142	261	143	118
Illegitimate	...	...		6	4	2	9	4	5
Total	...	...	...	292	148	144	270	147	123
DEATHS				1958			1957		
				Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
				159	81	78	125	61	64
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE									
Legitimate	...	...		2	2	—	5	3	2
Illegitimate	...	...		2	1	1	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	4	3	1	5	3	2
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER FOUR WEEKS									
Legitimate	...	...		2	2	—	4	2	2
Illegitimate	...	...		—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	2	2	—	4	2	2
PERINATAL MORTALITY									
STILL BIRTHS AND DEATHS UNDER ONE WEEK OF AGE									
Legitimate	...	...		7	4	3	8	3	5
Illegitimate	...	...		—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	7	4	3	8	3	5

	1958			1957		
	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	24	12	12	22	11	11
Deaths from Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1	1	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from other Puerperal Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—
						England & Wales
			1958	1957	1958	
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population ...			18.05	17.02	—	
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population (standardised)			18.77	17.70	16.4	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Births (Live & Still)			17.12	27.89	21.6	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population ...			0.31	0.46	0.36	
Illegitimate Birth Rate per cent of total births			2.09	2.62	4.9	
Death Rate per 1,000 population ...			10.00	7.99	—	
Death Rate per 1,000 population (standardised)			10.80	8.55	11.70	
Total Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			13.93	18.75	22.6	
						England & Wales
			1958	1957	1958	
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births			7.11	19.149	—	
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate live births			333.3	—	—	
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births			6.97	15.03	16.2	
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births			24.18	29.63	35.1	
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births			0.00	0.00	—	

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

The supply of water to the greater part of the Rural District is by the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company, and the quality and quantity have been satisfactory.

Tutbury Parish is supplied from a well and reservoir by the Rural District Council. The quality of the water is satisfactory.

Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis have been made of this water and the Coli Aerogenes Content (presumptive Coli) was nil.

The Chemical analysis showed the water to be organically of satisfactory quality, but very hard.

The hardness before boiling was	...	...	38.0°
The hardness after boiling was	...	...	20.5°
Temporary hardness	...	...	17.5°

The number of houses in the Rural District which are supplied with water from public mains is as follows:

Anslow	...	...	...	...	103
Barton-under-Needwood	...	...	...	...	678
Branston	...	...	...	...	738
Dunstall	...	...	...	...	92
Hanbury	...	...	...	...	123
Outwoods	...	...	...	...	675
Rolleston	...	...	...	...	561
Stretton	...	...	...	...	728
Tatenhill	...	...	...	...	155
Tutbury	...	...	...	...	791
Wychnor	...	...	...	...	14
Yoxall	...	...	...	...	260
					<hr/> 4,918 <hr/>

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

It is pleasing to be able to report that work on new sewers and sewage disposal plant at Yoxall, and the extension and modernisation of the existing plant at Barton-under-Needwood commenced during the year. The completion of these long delayed schemes will overcome serious public health nuisances in each parish.

It is hoped that during 1959 consideration will be given to similar schemes to serve Rangemore and Hanbury.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

(a) *Nightsoil*

The weekly collection service continues to work satisfactorily. The nightsoil is composted with straw in lagoons sited on an old refuse tip in Outwoods, which is a very satisfactory method of disposal, and produces high grade manure free from pathogenic organisms.

(b) *Household Refuse*

The fortnightly collection service was satisfactory throughout the year.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

14 pan closets have been abolished and water closets substituted by owners during the year.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

One complaint of smoke nuisance was received during the year. Advice was given to the stoker at the premises concerned and no further complaints were received.

CAMPING SITES

The caravan site at Rolleston-on-Dove continues to be conducted very satisfactorily.

SWIMMING BATHS

The only swimming bath in the district is a privately owned one in the village of Rolleston. This appears to be well managed and supervised.

DISINFECTIONS

A number of library books were disinfected after being used by patients suffering from infectious diseases.

NEW HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

During the year 37 private enterprise houses were completed and occupied. 42 Council houses were completed and occupied.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

The dairies of the district have been regularly inspected and have been maintained in a clean condition.

FOOD SHOPS

Inspections of food shops in the district have been made by the Public Health Inspector's Staff. 9 condemnation certificates were issued in respect of quantities of food found to be unfit for human consumption.

(i) <i>Number of Food Premises</i>							
Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Factory Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ice Cream Vendors	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Bakeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fish and Chip Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Food Premises, including Inns, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
(ii) <i>Registration of Food Premises</i>							
Under Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
(iii) <i>Licences under Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949</i>							
(a) Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
(b) Supplementary	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iv) <i>Inspection of Food Premises</i>							
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
(v) <i>Disposal of Condemned Food</i>							
The condemned food consisting of tinned commodities was buried on refuse tips.							
(vi) <i>Special Examination of Food Consignments</i>							
No special examinations were necessary.							
(vii) <i>Ice Cream Samples</i>							
50 samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for Bacteriological Analysis.							
The Results were: Grade I	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Grade II	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

While 1958 should, in theory, have been a "low" year for Whooping Cough and a "high" year for Measles, both these diseases have had a remarkably low incidence. It is to be hoped that the immunisation campaign against Whooping Cough is responsible for the reduction of the numbers of cases of the disease.

Scarlet Fever however shows a marked increase to approximately three times the average rate for the past ten years. The total of 33 cases notified is far from epidemic level, but the possibility of a return to the more virulent type of Scarlet Fever experienced before the war must be borne in mind.

IMMUNISATION

The figures for immunisations during the year, for which I have to thank the Area Medical Officer at Uttoxeter, are satisfactory.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

(a) PRIMARY DOSES

Under 1 year
109

1—4 years
61

5—14 years
17

(b) BOOSTER DOSES
98

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

Completed during 1958—148

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

No. given two injections during 1958—1,899

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX. COMPLETED DURING 1958

PRIMARY VACCINATION
91

RE-VACCINATION
19

The concentration on Poliomyelitis Vaccination with approximately 75% of those eligible now immunised, has not affected the other procedures to any great extent. This results from the continued efforts of the Health visitors in the area, who are to be congratulated on their excellent work in maintaining parents' interest in spite of the extensive propaganda for poliomyelitis vaccination. The co-operation of Head Teachers, with one or two negligible exceptions, has been excellent and has played a considerable part in achieving the satisfactory results.

Disease		Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	.....	33 (4)	— (—)	— (—)
Pneumonia	.....	1 (9)	— (—)	— (—)
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Whooping Cough	.....	7 (51)	— (—)	— (—)
Measles	.....	7 (21)	— (—)	— (—)
Erysipelas	.....	2 (1)	— (—)	— (—)
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Meningococcal Meningitis		— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Poliomyelitis		— (1)	— (1)	— (—)
Sonne Dysentery	.....	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)

(Figures for 1957 in brackets)

Analysis of notified cases according to age

Disease	AGE GROUPS							
	Under 1 year	1—2	3—4	5—9	10—14	15—24	25—44	45—64
								65 and Over
								Total
Scarlet Fever		3	5	20	3	2		33
Pneumonia							1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia								
Whooping Cough	1			4	2			7
Measles	1	1	2	3				7
Erysipelas							1	1
Meningococcal Meningitis								
Poliomylitis								
Sonne Dysentery		1						1

TUBERCULOSIS

- A. The rate per 1,000 population, 6.66 in 1958, compares very favourably with that of Staffordshire as a whole, being approximately two thirds of the rate in the county (9.7) in 1957.

Cases on Tuberculosis Register, 31st December, 1958

Figures for 1957 in brackets

MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL
Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	
61 (55)	8 (10)	30 (31)	7 (7)	106 (103)

- B. Rate per 1,000 population—6.66 (6.58)

Two deaths were notified during the year. Six new cases were notified or transferred from other districts and one case left the district.

New Cases and Mortality during 1958

Figures for 1957 in brackets

AGE GROUPS	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
1—5	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (1)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
6—15	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
16—25	- (1)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (-)	- (-)	- (-)
26—35	- (2)	1 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
36—45	- (2)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
46—55	- (4)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
56—65	- (4)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Over 65	1 (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	1 (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Totals	1 (13)	1 (-)	- (-)	- (1)	- (-)	2 (-)	- (-)	- (-)

CANCER

Figures for 1957 in brackets

Deaths from Cancer for the year ended 31st December, 1958

Sex	AGE GROUPS								Total
	Under 26	26 to 35	36 to 45	46 to 55	56 to 65	66 to 75	76 to 85	Over 85	
M	- (-)	1 (-)	1 (1)	1 (1)	3 (3)	3 (5)	3 (1)	- (-)	12 (11)
F	- (-)	1 (-)	- (-)	- (3)	4 (3)	4 (3)	3 (2)	- (-)	12 (11)
Total	- (-)	2 (-)	1 (1)	1 (4)	7 (6)	7 (8)	6 (3)	- (-)	24 (22)

Causes of Death in Tutbury Rural District during the year 1958

Causes of Death		Male		Female	
		1957	1958	1957	1958
ALL CAUSES	.....	61	81	64	78
1	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	—	—	—	—
2	Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	—	4	1	3
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	2	1	—
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	—	3	3
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	3	—
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	6	3	6
15	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	—	—	1
16	Diabetes	—	1	—	1
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	5	10	7	14
18	Coronary disease, angina	4	7	8	8
19	Hypertension with heart disease	2	3	1	5
20	Other heart disease	6	16	15	11
21	Other circulatory disease	6	3	3	3
22	Influenza	2	—	1	—
23	Pneumonia	2	5	4	4
24	Bronchitis	5	7	1	—
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	—	3	—	—
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	2	—	—
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	—	1	—	—
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	—	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	1	1	—	—
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	9	11	12
33	Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	1	1
34	All other accidents	1	—	1	2
35	Suicide	2	—	—	1
36	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1958

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my annual report for 1958.

Satisfactory progress has been maintained in all the branches of the work carried out in the department.

The number of animals slaughtered in the four private slaughterhouses in the district differs very slightly from last year's figures. The percentage of partial condemnation for Tuberculosis has decreased slightly and it is noteworthy that once again there has not been a single total condemnation of an animal affected with this disease. The number of carcasses affected with Cysticercosis has, however, almost doubled, from which it can be seen that the hoped-for improvement has not in fact materialised, and that close attention will still be required to this aspect of meat inspection for some years to come.

The work of slum clearance has progressed steadily. Whilst it cannot be denied that the sites of demolished properties are often scars on the village landscape, it must be borne in mind that this is, after all, only a temporary phase and is surely more tolerable than to see houses totally unfit for human habitation still being occupied.

Somewhat disappointingly, the number of applications for Improvement Grants fell from 29 to 16, although the proportion of tenanted to owner/occupied houses (11 to 5) is very satisfactory.

The refuse collection scheme continues to operate satisfactorily and the receipts from salvaged materials differ only slightly from those of last year, despite a serious fall in the price of salvaged food tins.

The number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957, was exactly half the previous year's total, from which it appears obvious that the effect of the legislation is falling short of anticipations.

In conclusion I should like to record my appreciation for the excellent support and co-operation which I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and from the Staff.

REGINALD BRUNNING,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

WATER SUPPLY

The following table gives details of the water samples taken during the year.

SOURCE	No. of Samples taken for Bacteri- ological Examina- tion	No. of Samles taken for Chemical Analysis	RESULTS			
			Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
			Bact.	Chemical	Bact.	Chemical
Private Wells	3	4*	0	3	3	1*
Public Mains	3	3	2	3	1	0
TOTAL	6	7	2	6	4	1

* Including one sample taken from stream at Anslow.

HOUSING

Improvement Grants

The following table gives details of this scheme since it was started in 1953, and for the year under review.

	No. of Appli- cations	Total Cost of work	Amount of Grant	Average Cost	Average Grant	No. of Owner Occupied Houses	No. of Tenanted Houses
1953-58	133	£55,061	£30,575	£530	£230	51	82
1958	16	£11,615	£4,988	£969	£312	5	11

Slum Clearance

The following table is a summary of the work done during 1958 and also since September 1955.

	Reported to Committee	Closing Order Revoked and Demoli- tion Order Substituted	Demoli- tion Orders Made	Closing Orders Made	Under- takings Accepted	Awaiting "Time and Place" Meeting	Houses Demo- lished
1955-58	110	4	67	21	16	2	46
1958	30	2	18	9	1	2	21

Sanitary Accommodation

The pails at 14 premises were converted to water closets.

RENT ACT, 1957

9 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received. Inspections were made as a result of which 1 Certificate was issued. 7 undertakings were accepted and one notice of increase was void due to a Certificate of Disrepair still being in force under the Act of 1954.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The fortnightly collection of household refuse from all premises, and the weekly collection of nightsoil from approximately 600 premises with pail closets, has proved satisfactory during the year. In addition 103 privately-owned and 53 Council-owned cess-pools were emptied.

The Fore and Aft Tipper which was purchased in the latter part of 1957 gave very satisfactory service and in view of the increased capacity of this type of vehicle it appears advisable to replace the existing side-loaders with Fore and Aft Tippers when replacement becomes necessary.

Household refuse is tipped crude at three tips in the District and is covered each week with boiler ash obtained from breweries in Burton. Regular fortnightly treatment with insecticidal powders and liquids has checked insect pests, whilst rodent control by the rodent operator is maintained as a matter of routine.

Nightsoil is composted with straw in lagoons and a high-grade manure is thus produced. No difficulty was experienced in the year in disposing of this product to a firm of nurserymen.

SALVAGE

Salvage receipts—full details of which are given in the table—fell slightly from the previous year's, mainly due to a serious fall in the price obtained for salvaged food tins.

It is hoped that the second-hand baling machine purchased during the year can be installed in 1959 and a more satisfactory price obtained for the baled tins.

	1958						1957					
	Weight			Value			Weight			Value		
	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper ...	50	11	1	202	5	0	52	12	3	210	8	3
Scrap Metal ...	27	1	3	270	1	11	32	11	0	354	1	6
Textiles, etc. ...	4	6	3	58	12	3	3	8	2	65	19	3
Scrap Food Tins	119	13	1	377	13	4	120	0	3	464	0	0
	201	13	0	908	12	6	208	13	0	1094	9	0

RODENT CONTROL

This service was continued successfully in co-operation with the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

A summary of the work done in the year is as follows:

	Local Authority Premises	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	Business	Total
No. of Properties inspected ...	25	416	35	38	514
No. of Inspections	226	1285	177	111	1799
No. of Properties found to be infested ...	22	238	27	26	313
No. of Properties treated ...	22	231	26	25	304

In addition the sewers received their annual tests and treatments as follows:

Parish				Manholes Tested	Manholes Requiring Treatment
Tutbury ...	...	...	...	41	16
Outwoods ...	...	...	...	13	—
Rolleston ...	...	...	...	13	—
Barton ...	...	...	...	15	—
Branston ...	...	...	...	11	—
Stretton ...	...	...	...	16	—

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The above Act affects all shops where there are employees and routine inspections are carried out. No serious infringements were found during the year.

FOOD INSPECTION

MEAT

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	451	13	1,101	341
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis</i>				
Whole carcases condemned	—	1	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	25	—	17	5
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	5.6	7.7	1.5	1.5
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>				
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	31	—	—	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	6.9	—	—	0.5
<i>Cysticercosis</i>				
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—

FOOD

4 cwt. 3 qr. 10 lb. of tinned foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption, and 54 lb. of bacon was condemned at a School canteen owing to its being affected with bone taint.

DAIRIES

There are four dairies in the district and the standard of cleanliness is good.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

There are 10 individual movable dwellings licensed by the Council in the District. These are inspected regularly to ensure that the sanitary arrangements are satisfactory.

The management of the approved site at Rolleston-on-Dove continues to be very satisfactory and the owner is considering increasing further the sanitary facilities if permission can be given for an additional number of caravans to be accommodated on the site.

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

The work of testing existing underground petrol storage tanks as recommended by the Model Code has been completed during the year.

Ten tanks passed the ullage test and a tank which had previously failed to pass the ullage test also failed the pressure test. This tank has been replaced.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948

Premises				No. on the Register	Inspections
Mechanical	...	...	...	39	15
Non-Mechanical	...	...	...	25	13
TOTAL	...	...	....	64	28
No. of Outworkers on list ...				5	—

All premises were found to be satisfactory.

